

The Lacombe Guardian

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Daring Submarine Sunk

London, March 27.—The admiralty has good reason to believe that the German submarine U20 has been sunk with all hands.

This news, published late Thursday evening, following as it did reports that the attack on the Dardanelles had been resumed, and that the Russians had won important victories over the Austrians in Bukovina and at Uzok Pass in the Carpathians, gave the peoples of the allied countries cause for cheerfulness. An Austrian official report claims that the Russian attacks on the front west of Uzok Pass have been repulsed.

The admiralty gave no details of how or where the U20 was sunk, but the report that she was disposed of was received in shipping circles with a sigh of relief. It was this vessel which just a fortnight ago torpedoed his steamer in Bristol channel and off the Scilly Islands within two days. Her commander, who spoke English perfectly, told one of the merchant captains of the destroyed vessels who was taken aboard the submarine, that he was the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. If this was true he was the man who looked upon as Germany's most daring submarine navigator.

This makes the sixth German submarine so far as the British admiralty has reported, sunk, five of them at least by British warships since the outbreak of the war, and in only one case has the British report been denied by the Germans. Besides these a French warship recently sank a submarine off the French coast and three British merchant captains have put in claims for the rewards offered merchantmen running German underwater craft. One of these claims, that of the captain of the steamer Thordis, has been allowed by the admiralty and the reward paid.

The news of the Russian victory and the renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles lack official confirmation, but news came from sources usually well informed. The Russians also have resumed the offensive in the region of the Pkida river, Southern Poland, and have, according to the Petrograd statement, taken an important German position, while in the north heavy fighting is again in progress along the East Prussian frontier, despite the condition of the ground.

On the western front, although a certain liveliness is exhibited at some points no important action has occurred. Reports coming from across the Italian border tell of increasing preparation in that country for war, although, it is added, Ger-

man diplomats have not given up the hope of inducing Austria to make territorial concessions that would satisfy both Italy and Romania.

King George paid a visit on Thursday to Admiral Sir John K. Jellicoe's fleet.

\$10,000 BLAZE AT CASTOR WEDNESDAY MORNING

Castor, March 25.—The Castor fire alarm sounded about one o'clock when the citizens were awakened by the ring of telephones and the screaming of fire which had broken out in an empty building situated on a lot adjoining Burnap's shoe store.

About one o'clock, K. Warnock who sleeps in his own building only one lot away from where the fire broke out, had had company with him until late and did not arise until about one o'clock, and on so doing raised his window blind and was astonished to see large volumes of smoke rising from the building only across the lot. Mr. Warnock immediately went to the phone and called central to give the alarm, but on doing so found that other alarms of fire had been sent in from elsewhere.

Mr. Warnock dressed and went to the scene of the fire, which could easily be seen as it started upstairs in the Seattle restaurant which was unoccupied. The flames soon spread to Mrs. Burnap's shoe store, A. H. Garries office and to the Whitman's restaurant, which was occupied by J. I. Bryant and J. W. Lane for office purposes.

The Castor brigade were prompt on the scene and did splendid work under the direction of Mr. Brown, and the night being a calm one and what little breeze there was blew the flames from the main part of the town, which is all that really saved the town from being burnt.

The fixtures in J. I. Bryant's and J. W. Lane's office were saved, and part of Mrs. Burnap's stock, which was only spoiled on account of the water.

The total loss, including the building and stock spoiled by water will amount to \$10,000 to \$12,000, which is partly covered by insurance. Several funny things happened at the fire. Archie Cook tells a good story about what was said to him. He was coupling the nozzle to a length of hose when someone snatched the hose from his hands and marched down the street with it. Archie put down the nozzle and started in pursuit of the hose. When he secured it and got back to where he had left the nozzle he saw another fellow rushing up the street with the empty nozzle. And yet some folks say that they never got rattled.

The Queen's restaurant people don't think much of the new idea of cooling off hot window glass by throwing cold water over it.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Women's Institute wish to thank the business men of the town for the cheerful way in which they gave the twenty-five cents a month asked for to help support the rest room. Some one or two people do not seem to understand even yet that the rest room is kept up for the benefit of the shopping public. The easier people can shop the more shopping they will do in Lacombe.

Women who almost never come to town because it was easier to send away than to drag the children around all day with no place to rest and give them proper care, now come and do their shopping in Lacombe and go home satisfied that they have had a nice comfortable day's shopping. The Institute meets the first Saturday of every month, and all women are welcome. Not having the whole responsibility of the rest room fund, the Women's Institute will have more time for civic work, and the first thing that will be taken up this spring will be the work of putting the cemetery in a more respectable condition.

Story of Dardanelles Bombardment

London, March 20.—The first authentic first-hand reports of the action of the greatest fleet of war vessels ever assembled together for actual work of war is brought by the crew of the Triumph of His Majesty's fleet. With a shell through her funnel and the muzzles of her fourteen 7.5 inch guns blackened by much firing, the Triumph steamed into a coaling station in the Mediterranean Sea during the week-end.

The sight was witnessed by a correspondent of The London Times, who talked freely with officers and members of the crew. It was a breathing spell for a ship that has had more fighting than any other of the British fleet, which has fired more shells than any other ship in the whole history of the British navy, that is, if you call it a breathing spell to take a few tons of coal in the first 48 hours after anchoring. The crew engaged in an endless wheelbarrow race as they rattled the trucks to the ship's side over the gritty decks.

The Triumph has been seventeen times in action and has been hit fourteen times. She has fired together 2,000 rounds of ammunition of all sizes. In one day's engagement she has used as many shells as would have been in peace practice for five years. What the Triumph now knows about bombarding forts and being shelled by them in turn would fill a three volume novel, and you don't get any more used to it with habit, the men told me. The Triumph came from Tsing-Tao to the Levant and has had a hand in everything that has been going on. Her last and most interesting adventure I cannot, unfortunately, relate.

The Triumph assisted at the opening, on February 17, of the operations in the Dardanelles. The destroyers made dashes to within a thousand yards of the batteries at the entrance to the straits, but the Turks did not fire on them. Then the Albion bombarded Fort No. 1, on a point in the Gallipoli peninsula and destroyed a battery between the cape and the Hellespont. The Texel and the Triumph opened a slow, deliberate, indirect fire with 10-inch guns at 7,700 yards, the Queen Elizabeth, lying further out, sending 16-inch shells.

The enemy did not reply, and the Arch Royal, the aeroplane parent ship, reported that the aviators were unable to locate Battery No. 50. Trenches and barbed wire to oppose a landing were seen, however, as well as troops on top of the cliffs. At 2.30 the Triumph reconnoitred north of Cape Helles and at 3.15 opened fire with her 7.5 inch guns on the trenches and field works, doing much damage.

"You cannot imagine," said the chaplain, who looked far from clerical in his cooking rig, "a night more majestic than that we saw as we went back in the evening to rejoin the fleet. The French ships were firing furiously against the Asiatic forts. The Vendence and the Coronville steaming up

and down, were firing salvoes at Fort No. 3, which was a vanguard to crack. The glorious sunset flaming across the sky behind the ships and the constant blaze of the salvoes over the smooth water, the high, barren hills and the absence of everything to distract the eye from the great ships made the bombardment a scene of grim impressiveness.

The bad weather, which lasted from February 19 to February 25, obliged the fleet to confine its activities to patrolling. Then came the big day for the Triumph. She found Battery 50 at last and pounded it to pieces. A gunnery lieutenant, who, the crew of the Triumph privately assert, is one of the most accomplished masters of his craft in the navy, said he had never remarked so vividly before the terrific force of modern heavy projectiles.

Since then the Triumph has seen more brisk moments. Amid all of this, time was found to have a concert and perform a farce in two acts on the lower decks. The rattle on the water of shells falling short is a detail of the engagements that most impressed itself on the minds of those in the casemates, turrets and engine rooms. In these days of blind warfare when men load, lay and fire as the telephone tells them, those below are constantly asking the fire control people in the foretop by telephone what they see. They call them the press bureau. Scraps of description and jokes are constantly floating about the ship over the wires, even in action. The crew always give a delightful cheer when they go under fire. Only once have they shown indignation, and that was when the enemy interfered with their dinner one day.

LACOMBE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Lacombe Wool Growers' Association was held in the Town Hall Monday, March 22nd, with a very good attendance.

G. H. Hutton, of the Experimental Farm, gave a very instructive address on sheep breeding, stating that the Down breeds were preferable for this country, both for mutton and wool.

Duncan Anderson, of the Live Stock Department, Ottawa, was also present and gave a long and interesting address on "Patriotism and Production."

The election of officers followed, with A. W. Sharp as president, F. H. Duckett, vice-president; T. F. Roberts, secretary-treasurer. Considerable fun was raised in the election of four directors, four ballots being necessary to decide on the following—G. H. Hutton, C. Berry, D. Burke and G. H. Kent.

R. L. Tracy and Capt. H. J. A. Evans were elected auditors. The president brought up the question of holding a ram sale, and after some discussion it was unanimously decided to hold one about the middle of October. Owing to the association obtaining last year some four or five cents a pound more than was paid by the local buyers, it is expected that most wool-growers will join, the annual dues being only one dollar.

For further information and to be sure of getting the most for your wool, send your dollars to the secretary-treasurer, Thomas F. Roberts, Lacombe. Phone 902.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL" SLOGAN OF EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

War has brought a new stimulus to the horse breeding industry and with the prospect of feeding the nations of Europe facing Canada, her farming population has not been slow to recognize the necessity of intelligent consideration of the raising of cattle, sheep and swine.

With this in view, the Edmonton Exhibition Association has overcome the numerous obstacles which lay in the path of the Spring Horse Show, and arranged to hold the show on April 13-17. "Business as Usual" is the motto adopted by the banner for the Edmonton Spring Horse Show, and true Canadians will commend the action of the Exhibition Association and support it by their cooperation.

The prize list offers prizes for heavy horses and light horses, both pure bred and grade, the classification sufficiently wide to cover the best stock for the world's use. The prizes are generous and worth competing for. Cattle, sheep, swine and fat stock are also classified in the competitions.

Visitors to the horse show of 1914 will remember the interest centered in the various competitions, and the program this year lacks no feature to make it as attractive as that of last year.

In addition to this several new features have been introduced which will have added interest for the spectators. The musical ride this year will be put on by O. Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles. The musical ride is not a mere play, but a demonstration of the dexterity in horsemanship required by soldiers who go out to fight the Empire's battles.

Military displays will be presented by the 49th and 51st Battalions which are now quartered on the exhibition grounds. One of the visitors will find many friends amongst the men of these regiments, and will be afforded an opportunity of seeing what military training really means.

An exhibition of folk dancing will vary the proceedings of Saturday evening's program, and a day of the show will have an interest of its own.

Special shipping arrangements have been made for shippers and buyers, as well as extension rates on all lines of railway. The management will spare no effort to make the program for the Spring Horse Show an attraction which will mark the real letter week of 1918.

PROHIBITION QUESTION IN ENGLAND

London, April 2.—The attention of the British public is today concentrated upon the question of abstinence. For the moment it has overshadowed the war. This is Good Friday, and in London there are no afternoon papers, but it is doubtful if the biggest headlines chronicling military activity could divert the attention of the people from the all-absorbing topic of possibility of a "dry" country.

That some drastic measures are contemplated is beyond question, but the public is divided in opinion as to whether the prohibition is to be total or whether the consumption of alcoholic liquors will be permitted under sharp control. It is believed that the cabinet is in favor of total prohibition, which would be the defeat of the real aim as it has the power to enforce without further legislation.

Demand Prohibition in England

London, March 20.—"We are fighting Germany, Austria, and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of the three deadly foes, is drink," said David Lloyd George, chancellor of exchequer, replying today to a deputation of the ship-building employers' federation, the members of which were unanimous in urging that, in order to meet the national requirements at the present time, there should be total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of intoxicating liquor. This should apply, not only to public houses, but also to private clubs, so as to operate equally with all classes of the community.

It was stated that despite the fact that work was being carried on night and day seven days in the week, the total working time on the average in nearly all the British shipyards was actually less than before the war and the average productiveness had decreased. There were many men doing splendid and strenuous work, probably as great as the men in the trenches, but they did not even approximate full time, thus disastrously reducing the average.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of the hours they are allowed to keep open, the receipts of the public houses in the neighborhood of the shipyards had greatly increased, in some cases forty per cent. As an instance of one of many similar cases, that of a battleship coming in for immediate repairs was cited. She was delayed a whole day through the absence of riveters, who were drinking and carousing.

In one yard the riveters have been working on the average only 40 hours a week, and in another yard only 36 hours.

In conclusion, the deputation, which included representatives of the leading shipbuilders of the country, drew attention to the example set by France and Russia and urged upon the chancellor the need of drastic and immediate action.

The chancellor of the exchequer in the course of his reply, said the reason why the government had not heretofore taken more drastic action on the liquor question was because it needed to be assured that it was not going to do more harm than good. The government must feel that it had every class in the community behind it when taking action which interfered severely with individual liberties. But now he was sure the country was beginning to realize the gravity of the situation. "I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence," continued the chancellor, "that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe it is the general feeling that if we are to settle German militarism we must first of all settle with the drink."

Mr. Lloyd George intimated that Lord Kitchener, the secretary for war, and Field Marshal French, in command of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, were of the same opinion, and he promised to lay the statements of the deputation before the cabinet with a proposal to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor during the war. He said in conclusion: "I had the privilege of an audience with His Majesty this morning and I am permitted by him to say that he is very deeply concerned in this question—very deeply concerned—and the concern which is felt by him is shared by all his subjects in this country."

De Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

TORY PRESS CAN'T STAND TORY GRAFT

There is a maggot eating at the heart of Canadian Tory life, declares the Ottawa Citizen. The Citizen has been a supporter of the Conservative party, a till recently, when it revolted against the injustice of tariff policy and the terrible ravages of dishonesty and graft.

"Young men, young soldiers, are voluntarily giving their all, their lives," says The Citizen, "in defence of British freedom, British honor and British tradition, and the political maggot is eating into the health of the citizen army through the sales of its rotten boots."

"Having eaten into the health of the soldiers who were strong and well, the maggot is now fastening on the sick and wounded broken in the Empire's war. Field dressings, over the salve and ointment and bandages, for the poor broken limbs and shattered bodies of Canada's wounded men and boys, have been made a medium for the earned maggot to ply its loathsome business. Where are the upholders of British tradition, the loyal orders, the sons of England and the sons of honor in Canada? Must they remain forever silent while such damnable maggotry is being laid bare?"

The Citizen then refers to the revelations in the public accounts committee where it was shown that a junior clerk in an Ottawa firm company, of which the president was a Conservative member of parliament, is allowed to appropriate this patronage because \$9,000 of public money without hint or interference regarding its disposal by his political masters.

"It is pretended that the junior clerk of the Carleton Drug Company is allowed to appropriate this patronage because \$9,000 of public money without hint or interference regarding its disposal by his political masters," says the Citizen. "Taking the jack of patronage, misdeeds at their political roots, and assuming that the \$9,000 of profit on the field dressings and necessities for wounded men is to be disgorged as pretended, is it not enough to bring tears of shame and indignation to the eyes of every lover of Canada and British honor?"

"The Red Cross fund is having to appeal for more help; and many good people are giving of their scant earnings to do what little they can for the broader nursing of the Empire's poor broken men. For the sum of \$9,000 eighteen trained nurses could have been sent from Canada and maintained at the saving line for a whole year—perhaps till the end of the war—

perhaps till the end of the war—to have the wounds and sores of the pain-racked bodies of Canada's injured soldiers. One hundred and eighty Red Cross beds could have been sent to the saving line to lay weary shell-shocked and shattered men upon, in cleanliness and comfort, so far as comfort is possible. But the \$9,000—just one instance of the work of the maggot eating at the heart of Canada—is now deposited to the account of a junior clerk of the firm of the Carleton Drug Company, of which William F. Garland, M. P., is principal owner."

THE STORY OF THE UNION JACK

For centuries the "bloody union" of St. George, patron saint of soldiers, was the national flag of England. A red cross on a white ground, it streamed in triumph from her dragoons over the blood-stained waves of Dover Straits, of Sluis and of Winchelsea. It streamed in triumph over the stricken fields of Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt. It was the flag of Edward III., of the Black Prince of Chaucer, of Henry V., of Talbot, of War-

wick, of Frohisher, of Drake, of Raleigh, and of Grenville. It flew from the gall-ends of the Matthew—the first English ship to vanquish the terrors of the Atlantic and reveal North America to the world; it flew from the gall-ends of the Golden Hind, the first English ship to steam the billows of the Pacific and achieve the circumnavigation of the globe. It flew triumphant in the Narrow Seas when England's seamen annihilated the Spanish Armada and watched the tyrant of the Escorial.

When James VI. of Scotland inherited the crown of William the Conqueror in 1066, according to the English throne as James I. of England and Great Britain, a new national flag was devised—the "Great Union," which we commonly call the "Union Jack," though in strictness it is only a "jack" when flown from the jack-staff of a ship at sea. The banner of St. George—arguably a cross gules—and the banner of St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland—azure, a saltire argent—were joined together according to the device of heraldry, and the combined flag resulting from the jack-staff of every man-of-war in the navy, was designated the "Great Union." That it was called the "Jack" is due to the fact that the first Stuart king always signified himself "Jacques" (the French equivalent of "James"). This gave name to the flag, and subsequently to the crown which it was hoisted. Lastly, in 1606, when Ireland joined the Union, the cross of St. Patrick was added, and the "Great Union" became as we know it today—the flag which the world worships. These few historic facts to satisfy the curiosity of some correspondents who have inquired about its history and its making.

Honor to the "Great Union"!—the flag of Cornwall, Blake, Marlborough, Torrington, Peterborough, Benbow, Clive, Anson, Wolfe, Saunders, Hawke, Cook, Elliott, Rodney, Wellington, and Nelson—the fairest flag that has ever been hoisted on halcyons, the fairest flag that has ever flown from flag-staff, jack-staff or gall-end. "It is red with the blood of heroes; it is blue with the blueness of the sea; it is white with the whiteness of the sails; it is the flag of the free; it is the king of all the flags that fly beneath the sun. Far out into the world it has gone, far and wide to the ends of the earth, so that there is not a free land anywhere, not a free mind under the sun that would not suffer if our flag should fall. It knows our way as well as its own; it shines somewhere, and it is carried through time, waving in the skies for all mankind to see, a message of good-will to all who are free, a message of good hope to all who are in chains. It is the sign and token that the spirit of liberty lives upon the earth; it is the assurance to the world that mankind shall be enslaved no more."

So ever flies the grand old "Great Union," the flag that stirs the world. The flag of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, Quiberon, the Plains of Abraham, Gibraltar, the Glorious First of June, St. Vincent, Camperdown, Aboukir, Trafalgar, Waterloo, Navarino, Balaklava, Inkerman, Alma, Sebastopol, Tel-el-Kebir and Omdurman—today that flag streams out as ever, defiantly in the wind—and today the wind it streams in is blowing to Berlin. It will stream there, too, ere long; the potent sign and symbol that Theus has slain the Minotaur and that Teutonic tyranny is crumpled underfoot.

BRITAIN'S HERCULEAN TASK

The official eye-witness with the British army has issued a warning against the suggestion that the Germans are a beaten nation. He says that they are still well organized, have abundant resources, are fed up with illusions and are still confident of ultimate success. No intimation was needed of the magnitude of the task that is before the allies, but if there were, this surely supplies it. In addition there is also vivid indication that the area of the war will spread in the near future, and that countries now exempt from the ravages of the strife of neutrality will break in on one side or the other. This, of course, means further withdrawal from agricultural and industrial activity. It also indicates greater shortage in Europe of all

kinds of foodstuffs, grain, vegetables and live stock, and of horses. This depletion will have to be made up from countries that are enjoying the blessings of peace. One of these is Canada. It is our bounden duty to see that Britain shall not, as far as preventable, suffer from a lack of foodstuffs or of such other useful material as this country can produce. Another words, both men and women are called upon to put forth their best efforts so that when the time arrives any deficiency can readily be met. The accomplishment of this does not necessarily imply extra labor, but it does particularly suggest more care in preparation of the soil and in the selection of seed, and in the attention to the breeding and rearing of live stock. Towards this end the conference promoted in connection with the patriotism and production campaign and the bulletins, pamphlets, records and reports that are to be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will greatly help.

BELGIAN HONOR DEFIES ASSAULT OF GERMANY

London, March 20.—The government on Wednesday issued a protest against the German allegation that documents found in the archives at Brussels showed that Belgium had forfeited her neutrality before the outbreak of the war. After recounting the conversations which took place between the British and Belgian military officers in 1906 and 1912, which, as previously stated by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, had "reference to the situation that could be created if Belgian neutrality had already been violated," the Belgian protest says:

"The Belgian government declares on its honor that not only was no convention ever made but also that neither of the two governments ever made any advance or propositions concerning the conclusion of any such convention. Moreover, the minister of Great Britain at Brussels, who alone could contract engagements in her behalf, never intervened in these conversations, and the Belgian ministry are ready to pledge themselves on oath that no conclusions arising from these conversations were ever brought before the cabinet or even laid before one single member of it."

"The documents which the Germans discovered give evidence of all this. Their meaning is perfectly clear provided that no part of them is either garbled or suppressed. In face of the calamities repeated again and again, our government, faithfully reflecting Belgian uprightness, considers that it is its duty to inflict once more on the spoiler of Belgium the brand of infamy, his only legitimate reward."

It also takes the opportunity of declaring in answer to allegations whose malice is obvious, that:

"First, before the declaration of war, no French force, even of the smallest size, had entered Belgium, and no trustworthy evidence can be produced to contradict this affirmation."

"Second, not only did Belgium never refuse the offer of military help offered by one of the guaranteeing powers, but after the declaration of war she earnestly solicited the protection of her guarantors."

"Third, when undertaking, as was her duty, a vigorous defense of her fortresses, Belgium asked for and received with gratitude such help as her guarantors were able to place at her disposition for that defense."

"Belgium, the victim of her own loyalty, will not bow her head before any power. Her honor, her sense of justice, her faith in the justice of the world. On the day of judgment the triumph belongs to the people who have sacrificed everything to serve with conscientiousness the cause of truth, right and honor."

SCRAP OF PAPER IS GOOD ENOUGH TIE IN FRANCE

Paris, March 20.—The French senate has passed a bill authorizing soldiers at the front to marry without being present at the ceremony. All that is needed to legalize a union of this kind is for the soldier to present a written declaration of his desire and

of the consent of the woman. This bill will now go before the chamber of deputies, and there seems little doubt that it will be passed. In case the husband is killed after expressing a desire to marry and before the ceremony is actually legalized, the wife and children will enjoy the civil rights of inheritance which they would have if the husband had lived.

French jurists seem to think that this new bill, if it is passed by the chamber, will be the first step in simplifying French marriage laws and in providing means for legalizing illegitimate unions so that the women in such cases will enjoy the benefits which the state accords to the wives of the mobilized men.

SEVEN YEARS IN JAIL, ONCE PAYMASTER OF FRANCE

Paris, March 29.—Col. Francois Descaux, former paymaster-general of the French army, charged with stealing military stores, was convicted Thursday and sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement and military degradation. His name was ordered removed from the list of the Legion of Honor.

Mme. Bechoff, the wife of a German, in whose house the stolen goods were found, was also declared guilty by the court martial, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A soldier named Verges, who was accused of aiding in the thefts, was given a one year sentence. All the other defendants were declared not guilty.

Descaux, who was formerly chief secretary to Joseph Caillaux when Caillaux was minister of finance, was arrested in January, charged with stealing military supplies and sending them to the home of Mme. Bechoff, one of the best known dressmakers in Paris. On account of the conspicuous political connections of Descaux and the prominence of Mme. Bechoff, the charges created a sensation.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO BULGARIA TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAR

London, March 28.—A Sofia despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the mission of German Field Marshal Von Der Goltz is to offer Bulgaria on behalf of Austria the Empire's neutrality.

The territory embraced by the line from Midia, on the Black Sea, to Enos, on the Aegean, would add very materially to that territory acquired by Bulgaria after the Balkan war. It concludes the stronghold of Adrianople, Kirk Kiliseh and other important towns.

"BREAD OR PEACE" IS DEMANDED BY GERMAN AGITATORS

London, March 27.—A despatch from Copenhagen to Reuters' Telegram Company says:

"Red posters, inscribed 'Bread or Peace' are continually appearing in towns in the province of Schleswig-Holstein and in Hanseatic and Lubeck, according to a telegram from Woyern, on the German frontier, published in the newspapers of the Danish capital."

"The police remove the placards, but they have not succeeded in arresting any of the persons responsible for them."

BRITISH RAID UPON HOBOKEN GREAT SUCCESS

London, March 26.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News, describing the air raid made by British aviators on German submarines at Hoboken, near Antwerp, says:

"Immediately after the raiders were sighted they were subjected to a tremendous fire from all ships. From every part of Antwerp anti-aircraft guns were trained on them, shells bursting all about them. Hundreds of rifle shots were fired, but the craft went through it without a scratch. The noise was terrific, and the population poured into the streets to witness the spectacle."

The airman dropped to within 300 feet of his objective before

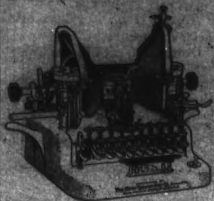
letting fall the bombs. Nearly every bomb took effect, completely destroying one submarine and badly damaging others. The Germans had tried to disguise the presence of the submarine destroyed by building the deck superstructure of a small steamer over it, but the truth leaked out."

AMERICAN SUBMARINE WHEN SUBMERGED FAILED TO RISE

Honolulu, March 27.—The American submarine F4, submerged at 9.16 Wednesday morning two miles off Honolulu harbor, had not reappeared at high tide, and grave fears were expressed for its safety. The F4 carries a crew of 25 men, and is commanded by Lieut. Alfred L. Ede.

Later tonight it was reported that the F4 had been located, lying at a depth of 120 fathoms. Attempts to bring the vessel to the surface with grappling hooks had failed. No signal bells had been heard from the submerged craft, and this fact led to fears that the submarine's tanks had burst, suffocating the crew with sulphuric acid fumes.

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Alberta Fair Dates For 1915

Crowsfield—2 days, Wednesday, Thursday, June 22-23.
Calgary—8 days, Tuesday-Thursday, June 29 to July 7.
Okotoks—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, June 14-15.
High River—2 days, Thursday-Friday, July 16-16.
Swanton—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, July 20-21.
Carleton Place—1 day, Thursday, July 22.
Granville—2 days, Thursday-Friday, July 29-30.
Macleod—3 days, Tuesday-Thursday, August 3-4-5.
Staveland—1 day, Friday, August 6.
Nanton—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, August 10-11.
Clareholm—2 days, Thursday-Friday, August 12-13.
Campana—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, August 17-18.
Gleichen—2 days, Thursday-Friday, August 19-20.
Munson—1 day, Tuesday, August 24.
Langdon—1 day, Friday, August 6.
Edmonton—6 days, Monday-Saturday, August 9-14.
Didsbury—2 days, Thursday-Friday, August 12-13.
Vegreville—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, August 17-18.
Camrose—2 days, Thursday-Friday, August 19-20.
Red Deer—4 days, Tuesday-Friday, August 17-20.
LACOMBE (Central Alberta)—3 days, Tuesday-Thursday, August 24-26.
Wetaskiwin—2 days, Friday-Saturday, August 27-28.
Dayton—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, August 3-4.
Bedford—1 day, Thursday, August 5.
Provost (Eastern Alberta)—1 day, Friday, August 6.
Chauvin—1 day, Tuesday, August 10.
Chinook—1 day, Friday, August 13.
Stony Plain—1 day, August 14.
Falls and Rosboro—1 day, Thursday, August 19.
Cardston—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, August 24-25.
Magrath (Saskatchewan)—2 days, Friday-Saturday, August 27-28.
Raymond—3 days, Tuesday-Friday, August 31-Sept. 1-2.
Colinton (North Alberta)—1 day, Friday, September 3.
Hardisty—1 day, Tuesday, September 7.
Edson—1 day, Wednesday, September 8.
Nakamun—1 day, Friday, September 10.
Enkiville—1 day, Tuesday, September 14.
Lethbridge—3 days, Wednesday-Friday, September 16-18-19.
Irvine—1 day, Tuesday, September 21.
Taber—2 days, Wednesday-Thursday, September 22-23.
Pincher Creek—1 day, Friday, September 24.
Milner—1 day, Tuesday, September 28.
Fridley and Millerville—1 day, Thursday, September 30.
Trochu—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, August 31-September 1.
Strome-Milam—1 day, Thursday, September 2.
Wheatland (Wilhelmina)—1 day, Friday, September 3.
Cochran—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, September 7-8.
Stettin—2 days, Thursday-Friday, September 9-10.
Leduc—1 day, Tuesday, September 14.
Days (Louisiana)—1 day, Wednesday, September 15.
Innisfail—2 days, Thursday-Friday, September 17-18.
Ponoka—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, September 21-22.
Coronation—2 days, Thursday-Friday, September 24-25.
Alton—1 day, Tuesday, September 28.
Consort—2 days, Wednesday-Thursday, 29-30.
Bowden—1 day, Friday, October 1.
Banff—1 day, Saturday, October 2.
Gadysay—1 day, Tuesday, October 5.
St. Albert—2 days, Wednesday-Thursday, September 16-16.
Onoway—1 day, Friday, September 17.
Lloydminster—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, September 21-22.

Kitscoty—1 day, Friday, September 24.
Vermilion—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, September 28-29.
Mannville—1 day, Friday, October 1.
Insler—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, October 4-5.
Fort Saskatchewan—2 days, Thursday-Friday, October 7-8.
Tofield—1 day, Tuesday, September 14.
Horden—1 day, Wednesday, September 15.
Viking—1 day, Thursday, September 16.
Irma—1 day, Friday, September 17.
Rocky Mountain House—2 days, Monday-Tuesday, September 20-21.
Three Hills—1 day, Wednesday, September 22.
Olds—2 days, Thursday-Friday, September 23-24.
Hanna—2 days, Wednesday-Thursday, September 22-23.
Highland (Delta)—2 days, Friday-Saturday, September 24-25.
St. Paul and Metis—2 days, Tuesday-Wednesday, September 14-15.
Elk Point—1 day, Friday, September 17.
Berry Creek—1 day, Friday, September 24.
Wetlock—1 day, Tuesday, September 21.
Paddle River—1 day, Thursday, September 23.

CONFESSES TO MURDER OF 12-YEAR-OLD BOY AT OWEN SOUND

Owen Sound, Ont., March 26.—Henry Thackeray King, arrested here Tuesday for the murder of a 12-year-old boy, Edie Nicholson, has confessed to the crime. He gave no motive other than an avenging rage against his brother, William King, for turning him adrift a week ago, and from the fact that he was refused employment at a factory. In the presence of a witness, he gave a written and signed confession at noon, and it is stated he confessed that as he was driving with the boy, he was seized with a homicidal mania, and said: "Something came over me so that I drew the knife from my right-hand coat pocket and struck the boy dead."

King's story is that when he was refused employment at the North American Best Chair Company, he decided to drive out into the country a couple of miles to any good place to a couple of friends. He decided to take a boy with him to hold the horses, and picked Edie Nicholson. When some distance over the top of the waterworks, King stopped the horse and got out of the buggy. The boy also got out. It was then that King suddenly stabbed the boy without premeditation. On his return to Owen Sound he became obsessed with the idea that the act of his brother in turning him adrift had made him indirectly responsible for the murder, and decided to retaliate by burning his brother's buildings. He got the fire from the factory, drove out to his brother's place and fired the barns and piggery. The knife with which the murder was committed was found in a fence corner near the scene of the crime. King purchased a few days ago by King.

WAR SUPPLIES.

London, March 26.—An official memorandum regarding war orders states that at least ninety-five million dollars worth of war material and equipment has been ordered by the allies from Canada, and that this expenditure does not include that incurred on behalf of the Canadian contingents, which exceeds twenty-five millions. Several two Canadian companies have been given orders for making shrapnel shells, and sixty-seven are engaged in making the various parts required. The orders placed in the United States amount to more than a billion dollars.

27 BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED

Vancouver, March 26.—No less than 27 bodies were brought Wednesday night from Britannia, victims of the avalanche which occurred there late last Sunday night. There were many affecting scenes on the arrival of the steamers as friends met those

who had survived the terrible ordeal. The number of those very missing is but 27, and frantic efforts are being made to recover the bodies, though all hope has been abandoned that any are still alive.

Regarding the cause of the landslide it was suggested that small lands on the top of the mountains had loosened the soil and rock. The doctors who made the post-mortem examinations stated that in most of the cases the cause of death was suffocation. Verdicts of accidental death were returned.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Toronto, March 15, 1915. The Secretary, Canadian Red Cross Society, Lacombe, Alta. Dear Sir or Madam: At the request of the British War Office, we have undertaken the enlargement to 500 beds of the Duchess of Connaught's Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Chiveden, Buckinghamshire, England.

This hospital is established on the estate of Mr. W. Astor, M.P., and has now 160 beds. Mr. Astor very generously made the necessary alterations at his own expense, and we have paid for the equipment of this hospital.

It is staffed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gorrell and the nurses and men of the Canadian Army Medical Service. It is the intent on and desire of the War Office that this hospital shall be used as the base hospital for members of the Canadian contingents who may be wounded at the front, and will, therefore, be the principal base hospital for our own troops, and the one in which necessarily our people will have the greatest personal interest.

In carrying out the desire of the War Office we have to erect four buildings and equip them with beds, bedding and all appliances necessary to make a complete hospital. We are informed by our commissioner, Colonel Hodgetts, that the cost of the construction of these buildings and their equipment complete will be \$80,000, of which amount we have still to raise \$40,000. The installation of one bed costs \$50. We will be glad to receive subscriptions for this purpose. Beds so paid for will be named after the donor.

As I have already said, the Canadians are directly interested in this hospital, to which, unfortunately, it may happen many of our sons and relatives will sooner or later be admitted. We therefore have no hesitation in asking you, through your branch, to make an appeal to the public of your locality for assistance in this most important philanthropic and patriotic work. Yours truly,

STERLING RYERSON, Pres.

This letter was received by Mrs. Tett. The local branch of the Red Cross Society is very anxious to see \$100 to equip two floors of this hospital. If any person would care to help with this very worthy object, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Talbot, or Mrs. Tett would gratefully receive their contributions.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$21.15, which was placed to their credit by Mr. John Henderson, Jr., from the proceeds of the Lakeside entertainment.

Toronto, March 26.—The relative and friends of members of the Canadian expeditionary forces now on active service will be glad to learn that the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London, England, has arranged to send to this city each week a list of Canadian soldiers who have been reported as in hospitals, either in the United Kingdom or abroad. For some time past the relatives of wounded soldiers have been experiencing some difficulty in learning of the progress that these men are making, but this difficulty will be practically eliminated.

Lady Drummond, in a letter written to Mr. Noel Marshall, chairman of the executive committee, says: "The names with the address of next of kin will be taken from the blue cards which are given to Canadian soldiers by the disembarkation officers at Dover and Southampton and assigned them to hospitals, and are sent in and despatched to this office in London immediately on their arrival at these hospitals."

als. We shall also send each time the week's lists from the record office.

"As each card is received, the secretary writes to a visitor in the neighborhood of the hospital specified, asking her to report progress. When the visitor's report comes in it is entered on an index card and can be turned up in a moment as enquiries are made. Our rule is to let the next of kin, if in England, know at once the whereabouts of sick and wounded soldiers, as it puts them immediately into touch and it is easy for the relatives to ascertain the nature of the illness."

Members of families who have been notified that relatives are sick or wounded, but not of the hospitals where they are, may forward letters to them in care of Canadian Red Cross Society, 14 Cockspur Street, London, S.W., England. These letters will be re-addressed direct to the hospitals, thus avoiding the delay consequent on their being sent first to the expeditionary force in France and then returned to England.

THREE SHIPS SUNK OF 1,466 SAILING IN PAST SEVEN DAYS.

London, March 28.—The official returns for the past week of the effects of the German submarine blockade of Great Britain, show that three vessels were sunk, while one which was torpedoed, reached port, while the total tonnage and arrivals numbered 1,466 vessels.

Paris, March 28.—The transatlantic liner Niagara, from New York to Havre, on Thursday encountered a German submarine off Cherbourg, according to a despatch from Havre to the Havas agency. The submarine was heading swiftly toward the steamer when sighted. The Niagara, owing to its speed, was able to escape. The steamer had on board the crew of the French line steamship Florida, which was sunk recently off Brazil by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The Florida's men having been carried to Newport News by the cruiser.

London, March 28.—The captain of the steamer Lizzie, which arrived at London, Wales, Saturday afternoon, stated that he was close by when the British ship Delmira was torpedoed Tuesday by a submarine in the English channel. He said that the submarine protested to be a U.S. The submarine was some distance ahead of the Lizzie, which ran over it at full speed. The German then disappeared, and from off seen on the surface of the water, the captain concluded that the submarine was either seriously damaged or sunk.

Liverpool, March 28.—The steamer Voeges was sunk by shell fire Saturday evening off the Cornish coast. The vessel was killed and three of the crew were badly injured by shrapnel. The steamer's crew of 30 was brought to New Quay by a patrol boat.

London, March 28.—The steamer Voeges, sunk yesterday off the Cornish coast, was sent to the bottom by the shell fire of a German submarine. When it came known last night that the vessel had been sunk there was no indication of the nature of the vessel fired upon her.

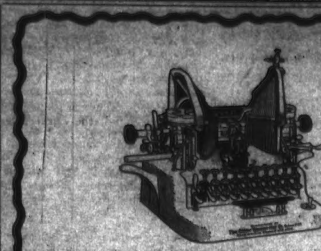
It was learned today that the vessel was under fire for over two hours. In addition to her chief engineer, who was killed, two officers and two members of the crew of the Voeges and a woman passenger were wounded.

RAN BLOCKADE WITH BIG CARGO.

London, March 26.—The Anchor line steamer Cameronia, which arrived at Liverpool from New York March 16th, with a cargo valued at \$5,000,000, successfully ran the German submarine blockade. The vessel reports that she was chased by three German under-water boats on her voyage through the Irish Sea.

The first submarine came up only a few hundred yards away from the liner, but the Cameronia evaded her. Later two other submarines appeared, one of each of the steamer's bows, but again the speed of the Cameronia enabled her to get safely away.

On her voyage from New York extraordinary precautions were taken by the steamer. An extra crew's tank was rigged, and the



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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

ship's boats were provisioned. At night all the lights on the steamer were extinguished.

CANADIANS CAUGHT GERMAN SPY UPON TROOP TRANSPORT.

Montreal, March 26.—The report that a German spy was discovered and arrested on board the steamship Missanabic, on which a part of the second contingent sailed to England, is contained in a letter just received from George Wilcox, who is with the 23rd battalion at Shorefield. "All lights were out or covered up at night all the way across," writes the soldier, "but there was somebody going away." He kept flashing a light through the bottom port hole. They could not get him until the last night. The spy proved to be a bandsman on the boat who was supposed to be a Spaniard and appeared to be from his record on the steamer. He was arrested on the deck as we came from Ireland to England."

TURKISH FLEET WILL GO OUT AGAINST RUSSIAN FLEET.

London, March 28.—The Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company, sends the following dispatch:

"According to news from Constantinople, the cruiser Goeben (renamed the Sultan Selim), has been completely repaired and is again fit for service. "The minister of war, it is stated, decided on a great raid with the entire territory fleet into the Black Sea today or tomorrow with the object of seeking and engaging the Russian fleet."

"The minister of war has learned that the Anglo-French fleet will be reinforced by ten strong units to replace the battleships sunk or disabled. A fresh attack on the Dardanelles was expected Saturday."

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA.

An Appeal to Farmers and Owners of Land.

WE ASK That all farmers who are likely to require help in the coming season:

That all owners of uncultivated land who want a chance to make it profit-bearing, and would be willing to entertain share partnership or similar proposals:

That all persons wishing to lease their improved land upon a partnership basis, should communicate as early as possible with

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The Naval Service War in the Winter

NEED OF FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR SUFFERERS

Further Detailed Account Given of some of the Excesses of the German Troops in Aerschot and other Devasted Towns

Belgium's need of men for the army and of food and clothing for suffering people, is emphasized strongly in the following report from Montreal during the past few days by Charles D. de Bolla, Belgian consul general in Montreal, and treasurer of the Belgian relief work in Canada. He says that the Germans are asked to volunteer for their country, and people everywhere are asked to help the suffering distress in the little country which has been devastated by the war.

it Stops Charging Troops and is Do

"Despite all that can be done, too many people are still being treated as criminals, but the burden we must bear will be lightened if my people are given the right to live with dignity and with its rightful consequences of peace and violence."

At the request of the commission of inquiry into the violation of the rights of the people, the have-nots, the report will detail an account of some of the extreme forms of discrimination of Apartheid, the report says.

"These excesses lasted during the whole of last September and have been committed by the regular troops, as well as by the Landsturm, who towards the end of the month of August, replaced the active army. Murders, pillages, violations, outrages on life and property, only ceased upon the entry of Belgian troops into Aerschot."

"It appears from the statements of numerous witnesses that in many rural districts ravaged by the Boer Diest, Malines and Louvain, worse

house have been burnt in the territory of Louvain, than 200 in the city of the suburb of Kessel-Lo. The suburb of Herent, in the commune of Corbeke, has been almost entirely destroyed.

In the ravages of which Belgium has been the theatre, there is no single motive—the desire to terrorize the population, the whim to reduce such or such a province to the German empire cannot substantiate the facts demonstrated themselves—these are the acts of belated troops from the camp of Anvers, followed by new crimes, for which the invaders can find no justification.

Derivation of Admiral is Sale

is. W. Wilson, an naval expert, said the plan of Germany for invading Britain was to capture Dunkirk, Calais, and Cape Finesse. She would then follow the coast of France along the channel, the southern line from Cape Finesse to Dragageuse, the northern line from Dragageuse to Calais, and immediately to the south of the present position of the minefield. These two lines would be covered by the British straits of Dover and greatly hamper or prevent the British straits by the British warships. On the extreme left the mines will be placed in the straits of Calais. Germany proposes to attack the French and Belgian coast—when the British fleet is in the straits of Dover, Sir Percy Scott pointed out, and then existing in the gun was able to cover the straits of Dover, and the German fleet could descend to about 500 feet, but

Further protection against British mine sweepers and trawlers would be provided by German submarines, which, presumably, would be brought down along the Dutch coast by German bombers concentrated in the harbors of Ostend, Zeebrugghe, Gravelines and Calais, and possibly in the Scheldt estuary. The defenses, with one or two exceptions, were mounted on the channel ports attacked by the great canal system. The fleet of the North Sea, including the German and Northern France and the troops of the German army, were to be moved by motor launches and torpedo boats.

Finally, when the preparations for the invasion were complete, the fleet may be expected to move out with the best and most modern ship, to meet the British fleet, to destroy the British battleships, and vessel of commerce.

Immediately began firing volleys at the machine, by air-squadding with the machine gun. He was not allowed to stay at this height until he secured the information desired.

When he returned to his line when an explosion bullet struck one of the machine gunners, he was hit by a piece of the cylinder and a valve, and falling away part of his jacket, he landed two terrible wounds in his chest.

Thus occurred the young officer's second and last exploit. He was stuffed in into the gap and continued to fight until his motor was ruined. There was no time to do but to die the decent.

He was the down came until on the ground, he was lying on his back, looking, luckily on the outskirts of the woods, he was finding his way through the woods he was.

great deal has been heard
ing the British and German

[illegible]

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The most interesting feature of the incident was the treatment of the Japanese laborers who were taken for military purposes at the outbreak of hostilities. The Japanese foreign office declared that some 600 or 700 Japanese laborers to work in the mine, and the inclusion in the agreement of an appropriation for the investigation of the mine.

The capture of Japan by the United States was a great source of rejoicing among the Japanese, who look on it as another step toward the realization of their dream.

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Ladies' Suits from... \$8.75 to \$25.00

MEN'S FURNISHING AND READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

This department is showing a splendid variety of Men's new Spring Felt Hats, new Ties, new Suits, new Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, and a good assortment of Shoes in the newest styles at a moderate price.

**Fresh Groceries
at the
Lowest Prices**

A. M. Campbell & Lacombe

**Apples! Apples!
special
per box
\$1.50 to \$1.75**

Can You Thread a Needle?

If you are over forty years of age, just try if you can thread a needle as quickly as you used to. This is one way of telling whether you need Glasses or whether the Glasses you are wearing are exactly suitable for your eyes. After you have jabbed several times at the eye of a needle and missed it, come in and have your eyes properly tested and a pair of our perfectly ground and centered lenses fitted to your face. They are the very best lenses that can be obtained anywhere.

There is no guesswork with us in testing eyes.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building. Berpett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Schools are out for the Easter holidays.

Roy Ritz started this week for Dawson City, where he has accepted a position with P. Burns.

Please mark off the 20th of April on your calendar. Dinner and concert under auspices of St. Cyprian's church.

We are selling the best flour on the market for less money than any other first grade is selling for. — Nicholson & Switzer.

Most of the business places in town were closed Good Friday.

We are still selling apples for \$1.90 per box. — Nicholson & Switzer.

Wednesday a vag. was run in by the police for intoxication and indecent exposure. He was found guilty and sent up for thirty days.

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Brick Tile & Cement Company will be held in the town hall on Saturday, April 10, at 3 o'clock.

Grand Master E. A. Cummings and Special Deputy J. A. Tulley, of the I. O. O. F., were in town Thursday on an official visit to Magnet Lodge No. 12.

Principal Carrothers and the entire staff of teachers of the town school will attend the teacher's convention at Calgary the coming week. The teachers of village and rural schools of the district will also attend.

The members of Magnet Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., will observe the anniversary day of the order by attending divine service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, April 25. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

An old-fashioned pie supper and concert will be given in the Methodist church Friday evening, April 9—a week from Friday. The supper will be served from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., followed by the concert at 8 o'clock. The married people of the church, dressed in old-fashioned costumes, will give the program. Old-time songs, duets, quartettes, choruses and recitations will be rendered in first-class style. Admission to supper and concert, 35c. Everyone in the town is invited to be present.

The surprisingly and unexpectedly mild winter has given way to just as surprising spring weather. Even the equinox in period brought none of the severe storms usually incident to the season. There was a short spell of weather beginning on the 20th during which there was a little rain, a little snow, a little wind, and a moderate drop in temperature. And now March has gone out with only a slight flurry, in this part of Alberta amounting to no more than an April shower, and gardening has begun.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

BORN.

WILSON—At Lacombe, on March 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson, a daughter.

FOOTE—At Lacombe, on March 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Foote, a daughter.

CHEESMAN—At Lacombe, on March 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cheesman, a son.



The Liquor License Ordinance

Application for Transfer of Liquor License

Application has been made by Alfred T. Inskip for consent to the transfer to himself of the license granted Beatrice Maud Simpson in respect to the Adelphi Hotel, situate on parts of lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), and Four (4) in Block Five (5) at Lacombe, Alberta.

If necessary this application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at a meeting to be held in the Court House, Twelfth Court Room, Edmonton, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton this 25th day of March, 1915.
G. P. OWEN FRANKIE,
Acting Deputy Attorney General

EDMONTON Spring Horse Show AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT APRIL 13th to 17th, 1915

\$9,000 in Prizes for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Fat Stock **\$9,000**

Auction Sale of Cattle, Thursday, April 15th, at 10 a.m.
Auction Sale of Horses, Friday, April 16th, at 10 a.m.

Attractive Program, including Hunters, Jumpers, Saddle Horses, High Steppers, Roadsters, Ponies, Delivery Classes, Four Horse Teams, Cavalry Horses and Officers' Chargers.

Military Displays by the 49th and 51st Battalions
Musical Ride by C Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles

Excursion Rates on all Railroads

Special Shipping Inducements to Exhibitors and Buyers
Entries close March 30. Write for Prize List and Information

EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

W. R. WEST, President W. J. STARK, Manager
Box 216, Edmonton

FOR SALE

3 White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockerels at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cock-

erels is \$3 to \$5 each. Apply, The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

M. W. of A.

Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month.—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.